FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

H. ERAMBERT,
TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices! He employs the best workmen in town, and he pays them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if any work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in [illegible] *as cut.*

[illegible] 28, 1842. 4-3m

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYESTUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustic, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Soda, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Carb. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

[illegible] 31, 1842. 3tf

Important to Millers and Mill Owners.

Agency of the Burr Mill Stone Manufactory, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Agents for Messrs. Egenton & Morris, of Baltimore, in the above line of business, offer to the public the following testimonials. [illegible] Agents, have sold since the [illegible] between Eight and Ten Thousand Dollars' worth of the "French Burr for Wheat, and the Cologne Stone for Corn," always warranting the quality of the same, and in no instance has one of the stones complained of the quality of either. We call our attention particularly to the reduction of [illegible] Dollars per pair on former prices of the Burrs, [illegible] the pressure of the times.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

May 26, 1842.

COMPOSITION METAL.

THE Subscribers also have just received a large assortment of Composition Metal, cast ready for use, consisting of Boxes, Inks, Steps, Gudgeons, Seats &c. &c., the quality of which is unsurpassed [illegible], for Mill Gudgeons and other Irons [illegible].

C. J. & R. M. O.

RICHMOND, Va., January 15, 1842.

Messrs. Egenton & Morris—Gentlemen: The first of the two runners which came to hand, we immediately put into operation, and found it to be in every respect a first rate mill stone; the second one we have never used, as we found a few days after giving the order for it that it would be best for us to put a new back on an old one and use it for this season. This second one our miller thinks from its appearance cannot be inferior to the first. The cast iron eyes they like very much, and greatly prefer them to any other eye. The stone which we have is now very well balanced. It is probable that we may give every year hereafter, for some time to come, orders for new runners or bed stones for our old [illegible] ten years in all, were not originally very good and have become very much worse; and it will always give us pleasure to send our orders to you so long as you can supply us with such as those received from you in July last.

Signed, R. B. HAXALL & CO.

The subscribers testify that they have for many years been using French Burr Mill Stones, from the manufactory of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given them satisfaction; and from the confidence we have in the integrity of the house, their long experience and care in the selection of the blocks, they take pleasure in recommending them to others.

Signed, JAS. CHESTER & SON.

Baltimore, March 19, 1842.

I have purchased several pair of Burr Mill Stones of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and they have always given perfect satisfaction.

Signed, WILLIAM WIERMAN.

Baltimore, March 21, 1842.

I have purchased French Burr Mill Stones from Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and they have given perfect satisfaction.

Signed, HU. JENKINS.

Baltimore, March 21, 1842.

I, the undersigned, have been in the habit of purchasing for myself and others, for upwards of twenty years, French Burr Mill Stones from Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and in no instance have I had cause of complaint.

Signed, JNO. BRADFORD.

Baltimore, March 21, 1842.

GEORGETOWN CANAL MILLS, D. C.,
March 29, 1842.

Messrs. Egenton & Morris—Gentlemen: The four pairs of Burrs purchased of you for my new Mill, were in good face and balance when received, it being only necessary to open the furrows and polish the face by the usual process of grinding or passing water through them, to put them in perfect condition. They are all of even quality and put together in the best possible manner. I have manufactured, since the middle of August last, thirty-nine thousand five hundred barrels of flour, all of which has passed inspection as superfine flour without a single exception. I therefore pronounce the Burrs *as being as good as can possibly be made, in every particular.* They will average fifty barrels of flour per day. I consider the cast iron eyes certainly an improvement; they afford more grinding surface, and less liable to get out of order, and save the necessity of ever sinking the irons afterwards; and besides, the new cast iron eyes saves the cost of sinking the irons and balancing the runners in the first place, as would be necessary in the old way of starting Burrs. The advantage in favor of the cast iron eye I consider worth twenty-five dollars per Burr.

Signed, THOS. J. DAVIS.

BALTIMORE, March 31, 1842.

We have used French Burr Mill Stones made by Egenton & Morris, for many years, and have found them in every instance of superior manufacture, and the blocks of which they are composed of unexceptionable quality.

Signed, BAYLIES & TYSON.

I have used Messrs. Egenton & Morris' French Burr Mill Stones, and have been perfectly satisfied that they are of good quality and well made, and have performed to my entire satisfaction.

Signed, J. VICKERS.

Baltimore, March 31, 1842.

I have purchased at different times several pairs of Burr Mill Stones, from Egenton & Morris, the quality of which has without any exception proved entirely satisfactory.

Signed, CHAS. WORTHINGTON.

This is to certify that I have for many years been using French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given me perfect satisfaction; and from my knowledge of the experience of the said gentlemen, and their care in the selection of the blocks, I cheerfully recommend them to others. The cast iron eyes used by these gentlemen I consider a decided improvement.

Signed, CHRISTIAN KELLAR,
Of the late firm of Kellar & Forman.

Baltimore, March 31, 1842.

The undersigned has been for many years using French Burr Mill Stones, from the manufactory of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given him satisfaction, and from the confidence he has in the integrity of the house, their long experience and care in the selection of the blocks, he takes pleasure in recommending them to others. He has also to state that in the past year he received four pair of six feet stones for his new mill.

Signed, HENRY WHITE.

Baltimore, April 13, 1842.

This is to certify, that during the last twenty-five years I have put in motion a great many Burr Stones of Messrs. Egenton & Morris' make, and as a proof of their good quality, I do not now recollect a single instance wherein they have not given satisfaction. My own opinion is they are at least equal both in make and quality to any I have seen. The cast iron eye in the runner, introduced by them, I consider a very great improvement.

Signed, WM. H. RICHARDSON.

Baltimore, April 14, 1842.

Mr. W. H. Richardson done the Mill-wright work of the Galego Mill, and Messrs. Haxall's Mill, in Richmond, Va., Mr. Thos. J. Davis' Canal Mill, in Georgetown, D. C., and many of the large flouring mills in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber has for fifteen or twenty years bought of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Mill Stones made of the French Burr Blocks, which have in all cases proven good and given entire satisfaction.

Signed, JACOB G. DAVIES.

Baltimore, April 1842.

This is to certify that the undersigned has been making use of Egenton & Morris' Mill Stones for the last twenty-five or six years, and he has always found them to be of a very superior quality. They make use of the iron eyes, a great improvement, saving at least twenty-five dollars per pair, and therefore can be recommended in preference to any others I have ever seen in use.

Signed, HUGH ARTHUR, *Millwright.*

Baltimore, April 16, 1842.

OFFICE BALTIMORE WATER COMPANY,
April 16, 1842.

I have been acquainted with the firm of Egenton & Morris, Mill Stone manufacturers, for twenty years, and in that time have bought of them twelve to fifteen pair of French Burr Mill Stones, for the use of the Water Company. They were sometimes taken from the shop without any previous directions from the millers, and at other times made under the especial orders of the persons who were to attend to the grinding and general management of the mills. In all cases they have given the most entire satisfaction, and I do not now recollect an instance in which a complaint was made. The cast iron eye used by them is also an improvement, which may be recommended to all who are engaged in milling. I am not a miller, and have only to repeat the opinions of those who have used the improvement mentioned above.

Signed, W. WINCHESTER.

I have been in the business now about eight years, and in that time I have used a good many Burr Mill Stones of Egenton & Morris' manufacture, which always have given the greatest satisfaction. Persons buying Mill Stones of any description will be pleased with their selection.

Signed, JAS. MURRAY, *Mill-wright.*

Baltimore, April 21, 1842.

REFERENCE.

South Carolina.—Jas. Bivings, Esq., Spartansburg District; Wood, Peatty & Co., Yorkville; Samuel McAbley, Esq., Chester C. H.; B. F. Sadler, Esq., Lancaster C. H.; P. & R. Boyce, Columbia.

North Carolina.—Richard Yarbrough, Esq., Watkins & Farley, Milton; James T. Morehead, Esq., Greensborough; Jacob Ramsour, Esq., John Hoke, Esq., Lincolnton; Jacob Carrell, Esq., Salisbury; P. McNeilly, Esq., Newbern; W. W. Elms, W. H. Neal, Charlotte; Dr. John A. Foulks, Gerringer & Cobb, Col. Daniel Clapp, Guilford county; Enoch Moore, Esq., Blakely, Col. M. R. Moore, Stokes county; Thomas Webb, Esq., Person county; Col. Wm. Hancock, Moore county; H. & J. Fogleman, M. Shoffner, Orange county; Dawson Cox, Thos. Maffitt, Randolph county; Jacob Becker, Rowan co.; R. S. Loughlin, Jno. Wagoner, Davidson county; John Bost, John Eddleman, Cabarrus county; Owen McAlier, Esq.

Alabama.—Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville.

Virginia.—R. W. Williams, Esq., Danville; Jno. T. Clark, James McCraw & Co., Mt. Laurel, Halifax county; T. & G. W. Shanks, Salem, Bottetourt county; Nelson & Stockdell, Dunn, McIlwain & Brownly, Petersburg; John Hollins, Esq., Lynchburg.

Tennessee.—Murchison & Reid.

To Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell.

Dear Sirs: Herewith you will receive copies of several testimonials which we have received from our customers relative to the quality and performance of the Burrs. We have been selling them now about 30 years. This list we might have extended to almost any length, but prudence forbids carrying it further. These gentlemen who have favored us with these testimonials are amongst the oldest and most experienced in the milling business, and of the highest standing.

We have only to state that we have been engaged in the business of importing and manufacturing French Burrs more than thirty years in this city. The members of the present firm have at different times resided at the quarries in France, for several years in succession, and when not residing there have gone regularly for the purpose of procuring the best materials.

We warrant all the French Burrs we make to give satisfaction. If on fair trial they are found not to do so, we take the Burrs at the mill and make another pair, or refund the price, at the option of the purchaser.

In order to meet the present embarrassing times we have come to the conclusion to reduce the present prices $20 in the pair, from 3 feet 6 in diameter to 5 feet inclusive.

Your ob't serv'ts,
EGENTON & MORRIS.

☞ The Rev. Simeon Colton, of Fayetteville, will deliver, on the 16th of June, the annual Commencement address before the Philomathesian and Euzelian Societies of Wake Forest College.

Philomathesian Hall, May 27.

LEMONS! LEMONS!!

10 BOXES FRESH LEMONS, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

June 1, 1842. 4-3w

PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-3m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville.
MAY 20, 1842.

DAVID UNDERWOOD of Sampson County, having, on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June next, why the said David Underwood be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

W. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

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Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. Carolina.

THE PROPRIETRESS of this Establishment takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public, that her House will be opened early in June, with every convenience that may be necessary to the comfort and pleasure of those who may favor her with their patronage.

The virtues of the Waters are so well known, as hardly to require a reference. In those cases of Liver Complaint and Debility, arising from repeated attacks of Bilious Fever, in Intermittent Fevers, Hemorrhages from weakness, Dropsy and Indigestion, they have, in numberless instances, effected a permanent cure, and the testimony of those who have been benefitted by their use, might be furnished if it were deemed necessary.

As a place of resort for those who seek pleasure and relief from the cares and anxieties of business, it is unsurpassed in the State.

Having procured an ample supply of ICE, with a Bar, furnished with the best of Wines and Liquors; a Table, with all the luxuries of an abundant country, I think I may safely promise my patrons their money's worth. My charges shall be reduced to suit the pressure of the times, and in favor of those families that apply early for board during the whole season, a very liberal deduction shall be made. To Parents, I would remark, that I have employed a superior Female Teacher, who will devote her whole time to such children as may be placed under her care.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco, May 13, 1842. 2-15Jy

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

May 4, 1842. 1tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce. Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 21, 1842. 99tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

SONG.

Ah! Love is not a garden flower,
That shoots from out the cultur'd earth!
That needs the sunbeam and the shower
Before it wakens into birth:
It owns a richer soil and seed,
And woman's heart supplies them both—
Where it will spring, without a weed,
Consummate in its growth.

These leaves will perish when away
From either genial sun or shower;
Not so will wither and decay
Celestial Love's perennial flower,
'Tis our companion countless miles,
Through weal or woe, in after years,
And though it flourishes in smiles,
It blooms as fresh in tears.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

THE JACK-DORR COMEDY.

As an old Jack-dorr and a young Jack-dorr
Were taking a swig of liquor,
Like chaps that have nothing better to do,
They began to laugh and snicker.
Says the old Jack-dorr to the young Jack-dorr
"I'm ripe for mischief now;
So let's jump over the fence hard by,
And have a nice bit of a row!"

As the old Jack-dorr and the young Jack-dorr
Were climbing over the fence,
—For the old Jack-dorr and the young Jack-dorr
Had a "plentiful lack" of sense,—
Says the old Jack-dorr to the young Jack-dorr,
"We'll all go snacks, by gosh!
For it never can be against the law
To help yourself to squash!"

As the old Jack-dorr and the young Jack-dorr
Were stealing all they could snatch,
Says the young Jack-dorr to the old Jack-dorr,
"Won't the owner come to the scratch!"
Says the old Jack-dorr to the young Jack-dorr,
"I'll take the old bumpkin's base life,
For a smart butt-ender down in town
Has lent me his bloody case knife."

As the old Jack-dorr and the young Jack-dorr
Was pulling thus like a porpoise—
In the midst of this jaw, comes the man of the law,
With a writ of his mighty *corpus*
Says the old Jack-dorr to the young Jack-dorr,
"'Tis noon, as I'm a sinner!
And though I've little stomach for fight,
I've an appetite for dinner."

Says the young Jack-dorr to the old Jack-dorr,
"You're a pretty chap to rely on;
Pop's the word for your valorous paw—
Wink and hold out your iron!"
But the old Jack-dorr and the young Jack-dorr
Did nothing with all their twaddle,
But scamper'd before the man of the law,
As fast as their legs could waddle.

MORAL.

Ye swaggerers all, both short and tall—
Sham-patriots and pretenders,—
Ye doughty Loco demagogues,
Slam-bangites and Butt-enders—
When old Jack Dorr's case knife you draw,
One thing you'd better see to—
That ORDER and LAW with their own huge paw,
Don't smash you like a mosquito.

FROM A PROVIDENCE PAPER.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed	0
Wounded	0
Missing	481
Scared	960
Horribly frightened	789
Fainted on the battle ground	73
Women in hysterics	22
Powder burned, said to be (but is doubted)	½ oz.
Shot expended	0
Temperance pledge broke (before the battle	330
Governor missing	1

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

GOV. MOREHEAD AND MISSISSIPPI.

A report and resolutions, said to have been adopted by the Legislature of Mississippi, reprobating the conduct of Governor Morehead for his refusal to deliver Edward W. Sanders, alleged to be a fugitive from justice, to the civil authorities of Mississippi, on the demand of Gov. McNutt, has been published in the Standard, with a call by the Editor of that paper upon Whig Editors, who wish to do justice, to spread them before their readers. We can only speak for one. It is our desire to render exact justice to all; but we must inform our friend and neighbor that we should, in our judgment, do justice to neither Gov. Morehead nor the State of North Carolina to publish that *ex parte* statement of the matter in controversy. Other Loco Foco papers of this State have also alluded to this affair in terms obviously manifesting a much stronger desire to cast odium upon Gov. Morehead than to render justice to either of the parties concerned. In a grave question like this, involving not only the character of the Governor, but also that of the State, and affecting alike the feelings and interests of all her citizens, it might have been supposed that they would have stopped to enquire into the circumstances, at least, if they had not hesitated long, before attempting to convert into political capital a *one sided* statement—a statement made, too, to shield Governor McNutt and the authorities of Mississippi from blame in their hot and unjustifiable pursuit of an injured citizen, and of course operating to the disparagement of Gov. Morehead and the State over which he presides; that however virulently they might have been disposed to conduct their political intestine warfare—however fiercely they fought their brethren at home—they would not have so far lost the common instinct of our nature, as to have united themselves so readily to an external enemy. But in this, they but add to an overgrown volume, fresh evidence of human frailty, and expose afresh to the world the blindness and asperity of party spirit.

As we remarked on a former occasion, an impartial investigation of this affair, could not, in our opinion, fail to satisfy any true hearted son of North Carolina of the correctness of the course pursued by her Governor. There are several facts in the case which controlled his action, but they are plain and easy to be understood, and, as will be seen by the following statement, which we have prepared, after a strict and careful examination of the matter, furnish the strongest and most satisfactory reasons for that action.

Early in 1841, Gov. Morehead, while in Washington City, met with a Mr. James, who, as agent of Mississippi, laid before him an affidavit, charging that Edward W. Sanders had fraudulently and feloniously carried away a negro man named Cook, belonging to the estate of Benjamin W. Sanders, dec'd, and had fled to this State, which instrument was accompanied with Gov. McNutt's certificate and demand for his delivery. In these documents Gov. Morehead detected at once two important defects: 1st. The name of the magistrate before whom the affidavit was taken, was omitted in the body of that instrument; and 2ndly, the certificate of Gov. McNutt was not stamped, as it should have been, with his official seal. When these documents were again presented to Gov. Morehead, on his return to this city, it appeared that the agent had made them still more objectionable by having taken the liberty to *fill the blank himself*. On these grounds, the Governor, of course, refused to comply with the demand. A second demand was made. But, in the mean time, the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence had been furnished Gov. Morehead that Sanders was no felon—that he did not steal the negro, having brought him to this State under the authority of Benjamin W. Sanders' will, wherein he was appointed Executor—that James, the agent, had caused him to be arrested in New Hanover, on the charge, and that on a due investigation of the matter before Judge Dick, Sanders was *triumphantly acquitted*—that James also had the alleged fugitive arrested and bound over for debt, and it was evidently his design to take him to Mississippi under the demand, so that he could not appear before the County Court of New Hanover, and the money might be made *out of his sureties*; that James threatened that if he did not make arrangements to have his pecuniary claim settled, he would carry him to Mississippi to answer to the charge of negro stealing; and that he actually proposed to *burn* the documents with which he had been intrusted by the State of Mississippi, if he could by that act procure an adjustment of the private claim. Gov. Morehead, believing that if these facts were known by Gov. McNutt, he would promptly withdraw the demand, felt it due to him as well as to the honor and dignity of North Carolina and the cause of humanity, to give him a full and circumstantial statement of them, which he did in answer to this second demand, urging upon his Excellency the propriety of a reconsideration of the case. He also justly took exceptions to certain defects which still existed in the documents accompanying the demand. Among these, was one rendered by the circumstances of the case particularly gross and glaring, which had evidently occurred by the cunning and studied design of the prosecutors. They had omitted to charge the property taken as belonging to *some person*; and this was obviously done to avoid the absurdity of alleging that Sanders had actually stolen the negro from *himself!* which they would have been compelled to do had they complied with the strict requisition of the law—the legal title being in him as Executor. Gov. Morehead deserves much credit for the sagacity and cogency with which he handles this branch of the subject. He forces McNutt to acknowledge that an indictment might be quashed on account of such a flaw; but, inquires McN., does this place a deceased man's estate out of the protection of the civil code? Certainly not, replies Gov. Morehead; charge to his legal representatives, or to some *person*, known or unknown. But, alackaday! this particularity of the law did not suit this case—it could not be charged to some person unknown without committing perjury; and it could not be charged to the person known, without making the man, like the drunkard who hid his own bottle from himself in a brier patch, and then crept out after dark to steal a drink, *steal from himself!* This letter was answered by Governor McNutt at considerable length, arguing the legal questions raised, and concluding by renewing the demand for the delivery of Sanders. A short time afterwards, he addressed another communication to Gov. Morehead, still insisting on the arrest of Sanders, which was his last expiring effort, as he soon after gave place to Gov. Tucker, his successor in office. These communications were answered by Governor Morehead, in a letter addressed to Gov. T., his successor, in which the whole case was ably and fully explained, under the hope that *he* would not be deaf to the voice of law and justice, which so clearly dictated a withdrawal of the demand. Gov. Tucker's reply neither declined nor urged the demand, but enclosed the bond of Sanders, given for his appearance to answer to the charge before the proper tribunal, which may be regarded as a virtual withdrawal, and which revealed the fact that Sanders had voluntarily returned to Mississippi and surrendered himself to her civil authorities, and was then under their jurisdiction and custody of his own accord. And thus the contention ended.

The correspondence, from which we have gathered these facts is very long, and if printed, would make a book of quite a respectable size. We have, however, prepared a brief sketch of it, which we believe presents a fair and correct view of the matter; and shows that Governor Morehead's conduct throughout has been marked with proper respect towards the Executive authority of Mississippi, patriotic zeal for the honor and dignity of North Carolina, conscientious adherence to the spirit and letter of the law, just regard to the rights of individuals, and a masterly skill and ability which extorted the praise of his antagonist, and challenges the hearty approbation of the whole country and the commendation of North Carolina in particular. It will be seen that he who solemnly promised, at his inauguration, that the Great Seal of North Carolina *must* and *should* be respected, while he had the honor to control it, manifested no disposition to dishonor that of a sister State—that he acknowledged the right of demand to the fullest extent—that he contended that this, being a tremendous power, should be exercised only in strict conformity to law—that in this case, the demand not being made according to law, he had not the right to make the surrender, and could not have done so without perpetrating a gross act of usurpation and despotism—that his exceptions to the form and substance of the papers on which the demand was founded, were just—that he did not at any time peremptorily refuse to deliver the accused—that this was deferred from time to time, under the hope that, when the Executive of Mississippi learned that the prosecutors were practising a fraud and imposition, with the view of redressing private grievances and wreaking private vengeance on the head of a poor, but innocent man, that he would promptly and cheerfully withdraw the demand—that this hope was reasonable—and that the obstinacy with which his Excellency persisted in the demand, after he was apprised of the facts, and especially through the agent who had dishonored the Great Seal of his State, was, to say the least of it, matter of profound astonishment.

It is proper to state that we also learn that Sanders is not a Whig, as has been asserted by some enemy of Gov. Morehead, but a zealous Locofoco.

Four Frigates were to be launched last Thursday. One at Philadelphia, one at Norfolk, one at New York, and one at Boston. But all of a sudden, a change came over the Head of the Navy Department, and orders were issued to countermand the launch. The counter order reached Philadelphia and Norfolk in time—but the vessels at New York and Boston were launched before it arrived.

It is said, that the order was given in consequence of the House of Representatives reducing the appropriations to the Navy some two millions. It was well done of the House—the recipients of Executive bounty may grumble, but the country will applaud. If Mr. Secretary Upshur had his way, it is but too clear, that he alone would squander the whole revenue of the Government. He was certainly going it on a large scale in launching four vessels of war in one day.

The order from the Navy Department arresting the launch of the four vessels of War, was accompanied by an order, discharging a large number of workmen. This latter order appears to have been given in a pet, as there is no visible connexion between the action of Congress, relating to *future* appropriations, and consuming those heretofore made.

On this subject, the Nat. Intell. observes:

> 'We are at a loss to account for this very hasty cessation of work simultaneously at all the navy yards, unless the existing appropriations for this branch of the naval service are all exhausted. The reduction of appropriations proposed for the *future*, even had it received the assent of both House, instead of only one branch of Congress, could hardly have required the instant cessation of work at all the navy yards; the chief regret for which, however, under present circumstances, is perhaps the sudden deprivation of the means of subsistence thus caused to the families of large bodies of mechanics."

Ex-Gov. Dorr has put forth an Address the people of Rhode Island, in which he gives a detail of the melancholy occurrences which led to his discomfiture and flight. He denies that there was any compromise, or that he ever would consent to any. He claims still to be Governor, & asserts that "the People's constitution cannot be overthrown by a *failure* in arms, or by the resignation of those elected to office under it, and that the duty to maintain it has not been affected by recent events."

He does not say *where* he is, or what he intends to do.

The following incident is narrated in the Providence Journal, which he who can read without emotion must have more command of his sensibilities than we have: "On the arrival of the Newport Artillery at Newport, [on their return from Providence,] they found two hundred and fifty men under arms and waiting orders. *The whole body immediately proceeded to one of the churches, where Divine service was performed, and solemn thanksgiving offered to that Almighty Power whose mercy had given them victory without blood.*"

For what purpose we can hardly conceive, unless to cover the disgrace of the defeated insurgents, an attempt is made to produce an impression that Mr. Dorr's flight and the dispersion of his friends were the result of some amicable arrangement or *understanding* with the Governor of the State. This suggestion is indignantly repelled by the Providence Journal.

Interesting Ceremony.—Under this head the Albany Evening Journal informs us that the sword presented to "Thomas W. Dorr" will be returned with appropriate honors to the New York "sympathizers." Mr. Cambreleng will preside. Messrs. John J. Morgan, Aaron Vanderpoel, Elijah F. Purdy, John W. Edmonds, and Levi D. Slamm are a committee to arrange the pageant. The sword itself is to *hang* hereafter among the "bruised monuments" at Tammany Hall.

A Quaker Answer.—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ay, Martha; but does thee regard me with that feeling the world calls *love?*"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

Governor Morehead arrived in this place on Thursday evening, and on Friday afternoon last addressed a large assembly of people at the Masonic Hall. He completely demolished the pitiful charges brought against him by his competitor, and which have cumbered the columns of the Standard for some months past. His vindication of the Whig Party was equally successful. If we had room we should be almost tempted to serve up some portions of his admirable speech for the benefit of those who did not hear him. We can now only express our gratification at the good taste and sound argument which pervaded the whole of it, and drew praise even from his political opponents. The Governor's visit here has given renewed confidence to his friends, and if the result in August does not show Mr. Henry worse beaten than was his "illustrious predecessor," we are no prophet.

The Whigs greatly regret that Mr. Henry was prevented from being present by indisposition.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

As the Locofoco leaders in this State, are endeavoring to produce an excitement against the present Whig Congress, for the passage of the Bankrupt Law, we have turned to the Yeas and Nays in the Senate, both on the passage of that law, and on the bill of the present Session to repeal it. From which it will be seen, that the Bankrupt law could not have passed, originally, but by the aid of Loco Foco votes, and that it would *have been repealed before it had taken effect*, but for the opposition of Loco Foco votes.

Journal of Senate, July 24, 1841.

"On the question—Shall this bill pass? it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 26. Nays 23.

YEAS.—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, *Mouton*, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, *Walker*, White, *Williams*, Woodbridge and *Young*.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, *Archer*, *Bayard*, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, *Graham*, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, *Prentiss*, *Rives*, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury and Wright."

It is thus apparent, that four Loco Foco votes were given *for* the bill, and five Whig votes *against* it. Had those 4 votes been cast on the other side, or simply withheld, the law could not have passed.

On the repealing bill, Jan. 28th, 1842.—Yeas 22, Nays 23.

"YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, *Archer*, *Bayard*, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, *Graham*, King, Linn, McRoberts, *Morehead*, Pierce, *Prentiss*, *Rives*, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright and Young.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, *Walker*, White, *Williams*, Woodbridge."

There were 6 Whig votes, it will be seen, in favor of the repeal, and 2 Locofocos against it. The majority being but *one*, either Mr. *Walker* or Mr. *Williams*, by changing his vote, could have prevented this law from going into operation. We suggest to our readers to preserve this proof from the Journals of Congress. It may be of service, in silencing the clamor of those noisy politicians who, though ready to avail themselves of all the advantages of the Bankrupt Law, attempt to cast odium on the Whigs, *as a party*, for passing it.

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

The Democrats, with horses, wagons, men,
Hauled out the wood—then *hauled it back again.*

Messrs. Editors: The Locofoco leaders hereabouts, expecting that *every body* would be here, and *bring his wife*, to the Convention, took the trouble to have *wood* hauled to the different Groves in the neighborhood of town, that the Democracy might *camp out*. They had, however, their *labor* for their *pains*, a *fool's* reward. As far as I have heard, not one stick was burned. The public houses, I believe, accommodated all comers except some of the *leaders*, who put up with Mr. Fisher. The poor fellows have hauled the wood back again, and will, I presume, *burn it themselves*.

NO HUMBUGGER.

FROM THE SAME.

Messrs. Editors: I was surprised, on Friday last, to hear the assertion made by some of the Chief Captains of Locofocoism, that "fifteen months ago the country was in a prosperous and happy condition." Among other Orators who made this statement, was Mr. Conner, late a member of Congress from Lincoln. This is the same gentleman, if I mistake not, who reported to Congress that the Post Office Department was in a "prosperous" state, under the administration of Amos Kendall, when it was a *million of dollars in debt*. Verily, this man has strange ideas of prosperity.

A WHIG.

FROM THE SAME.

Messrs. Editors: The "democratic" Orators congratulated the Convention, and each other, on the great *decorum* which had marked their proceedings. I also congratulate them. There were only two or three fights, I believe; and only two or three drunken Locofocos accommodated with quarters in the *jail*, until they cooled off.

BOB SHORT.

Height of Impudence.—The "Standard" and its Correspondents are abusing Messrs. Mangum and Graham, and other Whigs, for voting against refunding the $1000 to Gen. Jackson, *without condition;* when every body knows the bill was defeated by Loco Foco votes. After the Whigs had got the bill into such shape that *they* could vote for it conscientiously, the Locos all turned against it, and voted it down; now, forsooth, they are blaming the Whigs for not passing it. This is worse than Mr. Henry's censure of the Whigs, for doing what he once so strongly recommended.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Surprise.—The suddenness of the shower on Friday afternoon rather astonished a loafer who was lying on a barrow, with his face upwards, at the foot of Walnut street. Finding himself drenched with water at a single dash, he sprang to his feet with his eyes half open, and exclaimed, "Who did that? Show me the rascal!"

Phil. Inquirer.

AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

In the Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives, on the 26th ult., a bill for the relief of the representatives of Major Gen. Baron de Kalb, deceased, being taken up,—

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON objected to the claim.

Mr. WASHINGTON, of North Carolina, said he hoped the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) would not persist in his objection. This claim had been examined with great care and attention by the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and had been allowed without a dissenting voice. Our very vigilant chairman even, (Mr. Hall, of Vermont,) who is remarkable for his scrutinizing opposition to all such claims, united in the favorable report of the committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON said the concurrence of the chairman (Mr. Hall) was certainly a very strong circumstance in favor of the claim; but he should like to hear the report read before he withdrew his objection.

Mr. WASHINGTON said the report was elaborate and long; but if the committee would indulge him he would briefly state the grounds upon which the committee to whom the subject had been referred had allowed the claim. The history and service of Baron de Kalb were, he supposed, well known to the members of the Committee of the Whole. He was among the first of those gallant foreigners who espoused the cause of the United Colonies in their struggles for freedom. He came to this country in the spring of 1777, in the same vessel with General Lafayette. They received the same ranks, and their commissions bore the same date. From the time Major General De Kalb entered the service he remained with the main army at the North until the spring of 1780. In the latter part of March of that year General Washington, having obtained the consent of Congress to reinforce the Southern army with the Maryland and Delaware lines and the first regiment of artillery, placed the whole under command of General De Kalb, and he was directed soon after to march to South Carolina. On the 16th August following, the disastrous battle of Camden was fought, in which the gallant De Kalb, while leading on his troops and animating them by his example, was pierced with eleven bayonet wounds, of which he died on the 19th following.

His widow, not long after his death, applied for the balance of his pay due him at his death, and for the seven years' half pay to which she was entitled under the act of 24th August, 1780, but her claims were not allowed. It was admitted by the Auditor of Accounts that, after charging the Baron DeKalb with *all* the money paid to him on *his own account*, and crediting him with *his monthly pay only*, making no allowance for the rations, forage, transportation, and all the other emoluments to which a Major General in full command was entitled, there was still a balance in specie due him of $2,433 61. But it was alleged that, in May, 1780, $226,000 continental money were placed in his hands, for the subsistence and clothing of his troops on their way to the South; and, as no vouchers were produced for that money, thus charged to him, that amount must be considered as a set-off to his private claim. The subject was referred to a committee of Congress, who on the 12th day of May, 1784, reported as follows:

"That, in May, 1780, the sum of $226 000 of the old emission was advanced to the Baron DeKalb for the use of the troops under his command when he marched to the southward; that, in the action of the 16th August, 1780, when the Baron was killed, his baggage and papers and money fell into the hands of the enemy; on which your committee submit the following resolution:

"That the sum of $226 000 of the old emission, paid into the hands of the late Major General DeKalb, in May, 1780, for the use of the troops under his command, be passed to his credit without requiring vouchers for the expenditure, his accounts and vouchers having fallen into the hands of the enemy."

The resolution, though adopted on the same day that it was offered, seems never to have been acted on by the Superintendent of Finance. Very soon after its adoption, the gentleman then in that office (the celebrated Robert Morris) resigned, and the office was abolished, and a new Board of Treasury established; and it does not appear that Mr. Morris ever communicated this order of Congress to Mr. Pierce, the Commissioner of Army Accounts. The claim is unsettled and ought to be closed.

The seven years' half pay was refused at that time by the Paymaster-General, upon the ground that the act of Congress by which it was granted prescribed that it should be made up by the *respective States*; and, as Baron De Kalb was not a resident of *any one of the United States*, the claim could not be paid without express authority from Congress. His communication was referred to a select committee, who reported the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Paymaster-General be, and he is hereby directed, to settle with the widows and orphans of officers *who did not belong to any of the United States*, entitled to seven years' half pay under the resolution of Congress of August 24th, 1780, and to issue to them certificates therefor."

Which resolution was adopted on the day on which it was presented. But the death of the widow of the Baron, which is said to have taken place about this period, the minority of the children, their residence in a foreign land, and the political troubles which agitated France at that time, prevented the claim from being further pressed until 1819. From that time to the present it has been diligently pressed upon the attention of Congress; sometimes through the diplomatic organ of France, at others through the solemn and imposing form of a message from the President of the United States, and oftener by direct appeals from the memorialists to the two Houses of Congress.

The Third Auditor and the Register of the Treasury have both certified that no part of this claim has been paid; and it seemed to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims that a debt due for services so meritorious and so honorable—due to the children of a brave man who had laid down his life in our service, ought no longer to remain unsatisfied. They therefore reported this bill: and as a member of that committee—as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States—as an American citizen, I do hope that the gentleman from Tennessee will withdraw his objection.

Cries of "O yes! O yes! All right!"

Mr. JOHNSON thereupon withdrew his objection, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

Earthquake at Ponce, P. R.—We are indebted to Capt. York, of the schr. Independence from Ponce, for the following account of the shock felt at that place on the 7th inst. Capt. York states he was sitting with a friend, when they suddenly felt a dizziness and excessive faintness, and upon attempting to walk found themselves acting like persons intoxicated. His companion then observed that the house rocked. They then went out of doors and saw that the house rocked at least two feet. So great was the motion of the earth, that the casks of sugar and molasses on the beach rolled round, making great havoc.

The inhabitants were fillled with the greatest terror, and all rushed into the middle of the street, and falling on their knees repeated all the prayers in the Catholic service, and crying each on his patron saint to save them from their peril upon any terms the saint required. The shock was felt at 3 P. M. of the 7th inst. and lasted about three minutes.—*New York Express.*

The Earthquake.—Accounts have been received at New Orleans, from the Island of Cuba, by which it appears that the shaking of the 7th instant was felt very sensibly in that island. At St. Jago the cathedral was considerably injured, and the walls of several houses were cracked. No lives were lost. One account says cathedral, houses, &c. were entirely prostrated.

A man in Lehigh county, Pa., has petitioned Congress for a grant of a section of land, because his wife had three boys at one birth.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

There is a palpable and growing uneasiness in the ranks of the Loco Foco Party about their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Each of the pretenders has his partizans, who are becoming more and more jealous of each other. The one apprehends that the other is attempting to gain the advantage, and all are struggling manfully for the prize.

As mere lookers on, we note, that the Globe has not paid Mr. Calhoun even a passing compliment for three months. The Enquirer, on the other hand, has not whispered a commendation of either Col. Benton or Col. Johnson for six months—and it is even sparing of its compliments to Mr. Calhoun, although its present purpose is to persuade that gentleman and his friends, that it is his devoted friend. It writes editorials calling for one year more of delay, and publishes letters from Washington, weekly, urging the same thing. If Mr Calhoun can be amused with promises for a twelve-month, his friends, it is supposed, will become so firmly committed to *the* party, that they will not fly off, when Mr. C. is set aside, as he will be. It would be too much to have Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun the opposing candidates. That would be a redundancy of gentility, which the Locos could not stomach. In Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan's flag is flying, and his adherents say, it shall continue to fly. In the great West, Col. Johnson's advocates are active, and being confident that their favorite is the strongest man of the party, are determined to adhere to him through good and through evil report. The only danger they have to encounter is, that Mr. Van Buren, or some of his agents, may thrust another Buckner in the Col's way, and tempt him to abandon his friends for another loan of $18,000.

Whilst Col. Johnson and Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoun are actively electioneering, Mr. Van Buren is not passive. He is openly in the field, and has made his arrangements with Gen. Jackson and Gov. Polk.

The "True Whig" has the following article, in which it strangely omits the crack ticket of Van Buren and Polk.

BEHIND THE TIMES.

It has been suggested to us that we were entirely behind the news in our last number, in relation to the loco candidates for the next Presidency, and that it was due to that party, which we are always willing to oblige, that a corrected list, up to the latest information from the knowing ones of the party here, should be given before their followers take side. We therefore give the following as the latest:

BACHELORS' TICKET.
President, JAMES BUCHANAN.
Vice, WILLIAM R. KING.

HARD-MONEY TICKET.
President, THOMAS H. BENTON.
Vice, JOHN M. NILES.

NULLIFYING TICKET.
President, JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Vice, LEVI WOODBURY.

WAR TICKET.
President, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
Vice, Gov. PORTER.

DIPLOMATIC TICKET.
President, LEWIS CASS.
Vice, ANDREW STEVENSON.

INSURGENT TICKET.
President, WILLIAM ALLEN.
Vice, THOMAS W. DORR.

T. T. QUID TICKET.
President, JOHN TYLER.
Vice, J. WASHINGTON TYSON.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE.

Over the broad land, and to all its length, we see but one movement, hear but one voice, and that for one man. A nation's misfortunes have pointed him out.

Mr. Clay.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Post says:—"The manifestations of a disposition on the part of the Whig party in the Union to advocate the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, are so strong, that no fears need be entertained of a split in our ranks in the selection of a candidate. There is scarcely a state in the Union where his popularity is not greater, than that of any other individual whose claims have been spoken of. In many other States, his friends constitute an overwhelming majority, and in others (Tennessee for example) there is scarcely a Whig in the country, whose first choice is not, "*Harry of the West.*"—In our own State, there is *no* difference of opinion upon this subject, all are united, all are resolved to do battle for their country, under the broad banner of Clay and the Constitution."

The Presidency.—The Whigs of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, have held a convention, and nominated Henry Clay for President, and General Scott for Vice President.

General Cass.—It is said that a large section of the Democratic party is organizing for the purpose of bringing forward General Cass as a candidate for the Presidency.

Upon the arrival of Ex-President Van Buren at Lexington, (Ky.) he was immediately called upon by Mr. Clay, with an invitation to go to Ashland, (Mr. Clay's residence.) On the next day, in company with Mr. Paulding, he went to Ashland in compliance with Mr. Clay's invitation, where he remained for a day or two.

Royal Visiter Expected.—Extract from a letter of an officer to his brother in Cleveland, dated on board the United States ship Vincennes, of the United States Exploring Expedition: "We have on board, Vindoba, the King of the Fejee Islands, as prisoner, who killed and eat eleven of the crew of a Salem vessel, in 1835. I suppose he will be shown about like Black Hawk, and then be sent home. He says I am his best friend, and wishes to live with me when we reach the United States. How would you like to have him for a mess-mate? He is a fine looking fellow, very tall, and wears his hair half a yard long. He would be worth $5,000 to show about the country.

New Bedford Mercury.

An excellent Quartette.—A good temper, a good library, a good wife, and a good friend, are four of the choicest blessings of human life.

Literature among the Lowell Girls.—About 3,000 copies of the popular Monthly Magazines, such as Graham's and Godey's, are sold every month in Lowell, principally to the Factory Girls of that place.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

Though crowded for room, we cannot forbear to notice a very important admission which will be found in the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held in this place last week. "Our country," say they, "presents at this time a melancholy spectacle. It has been precipitated from a height of great national prosperity and happiness, to a state of unexampled distress and embarrassment; the currency is deranged, commerce languishes, the prices of labor are depressed; thousands of honest men turned out of employment, the national credit dishonored, and the people almost on the eve of bankruptcy and ruin." And all these evils were brought upon us, they say, by "the rash and ill advised legislation of our public servants!"

Never was a truer sentence uttered than that here quoted. From the year 1824 to the period when Gen. Jackson went out of office, this country exhibited a degree of prosperity and happiness unprecedented in the history of nations. "I leave this country prosperous and happy," was the boast of that popular President when he retired to the Hermitage. But what did one short year produce? The inauguration of Mr. Van Buren as President of the United States took place on the 4th of March, 1837; on the same day the charter of the Bank of the United States expired. The scenes of disaster which followed will long be remembered. In less than three months every bank in the United States suspended payment, credit was prostrated, and the whole catalogue of evils enumerated in the quotation above, spread distress and ruin over the country from one end of it to the other. These were the results, as then charged by the Whigs and now admitted by the Democrats, of "the rash and ill-advised legislation of our public servants;" and this accumulation of evils was the cause why *the People*, in 1840, so loudly demanded "a change of administration." The People are not likely to forget by whose agency the country has been made to exhibit this "melancholy spectacle."—*Raleigh Register.*

The North Carolinian rejoices to hear that Mr. Henry is winning "golden opinions in the western part of the State."—This winning "golden opinions" is news to us. It may be true, for aught we can tell, of *other* parts of the west—but his winning golden opinions hereabouts is like the truant school-boy who apologised for the lateness of his arrival at school one morning, by saying that the road was so slick that when he took one step forward he went two backwards.—*Highland Messenger.*

More Developments.—The Augusta Age contains a letter from X Governor Dorr to the Governor of Maine, in which he invokes the aid of that State in resisting the government of the United States. If this is not treason, what is? His language is,—

"Being unable to contend singly against the forces of the United States, we invoke the aid of your State in the contest, which involved the great principles of American Freedom, and the dearest privileges of a Sovereign People."

The letter was dated Providence, May 17th. A similar communication, Dorr says, was addressed to the Governor of Connecticut on the 13th.

Another Outbreak.—The town of Troy, in Ohio, was the scene of tumult and riot for several days during last week. It seems that, at the late term of the court in that county, several persons had been sentenced to a fine and short imprisonment for a previous pelting with eggs of some temperance lecturer. After their commitment, about three hundred "insurgents" entered the town, armed with scythes, sickles, &c., demanding their release. Anticipating such an attempt at rescue, the military were on the ground, and the affair appears to have terminated in a complete triumph of the civil authorities. This is as it should be, now and forever.

The Loco Focos in and around Equality, Illinois, lately experienced a sore disappointment. They undertook to establish a newspaper, and got every thing ready, types, printing office, subscribers, and editor, when (devil take the luck) a gentleman came along from Arkansas and recognized their editor as some George C. Byrnes, who had been convicted of theft in Helena, and broken jail. The editor, of course, absconded from Equality as he had previously absconded from Helena. So there's a first-rate vacancy for some Loco Foco writer who is not afraid of being recognised as a fugitive thief.

Louisville Jour.

Boston Ice.—A part of the cargo of the steamboat Thames, on her last trip from this city to Independence, on the Missouri, consisted of *Boston Ice*, sent to that place for sale.—*St. Louis Era.*

MOTHER GOOSE REDIVIVA.

Dedicated to the rising generation of Rhode Island.

No. I.—*Tune: "Dickery, Dickery Dock."*

Dickery, dickery Dorr!
Who ran up swift to the war;
The drum struck one,
And away he run:
Dickery, dickery Dorr!

No. II.—*Tune: "Goosey Gander."*

Goosey, goosey gander,
Where shall I wander?
Up stairs, down stairs,
In the sheriff's chamber!

There came the Charter-boys,
As every body swears,
Who scared the poor ex-Governor
Down the brick stairs!

No. III.—*Tune: "Little Jack Horner."*

Little Tom Dorr, sir,
Went to the war, sir,
As brave as ever need be:
The enemy come,
And away he run,
What a brave soger was he.

No. IV.—*Tune: "Jack and Jill."*

Pearce and Dorr
Went to the war,
To fight against "the Charter!"
Pearce grew pale,
And soon turn'd tail,
And Dorr went scampering arter!

No. V.—*Tune: "Three wise men of Gotham."*

Three wise men of Rhoda
Went to battle in a body,—
Had their courage been stronger,
My tale had been longer! O.

FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, May 28.

The Alachua Massacre.—We have received a letter from our attentive correspondent at Newnansville, under date of 23d May, to whom we tender our thanks for his politeness, which gives us further particulars of the horrid barbarities committed by the gang of Indians that passed through Alachua county on the 15th inst.

After the murder of Cason's family, they attacked the house of Mr. Absolom Snowden not Mr. W. H. Ward, as stated in our last, and killed him and three children and Mrs. S. they wounded in seven places, and left her for dead.

After setting the house on fire they took the children about 200 yards from the flames of their dwelling and shot them one by one with arrows, in sight of their mother, and killed them all before they molested her! A refinement of torture, this, that only finds a place in the savage breast, and that no civilized being would conceive.—They then shot her with arrrows and left her for dead. She swooned and has no recollection of the departure of the Indians. It is believed she will recover. She is under the care of Dr. J. P. Chrichton.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN, 24TH INST.

TEXAS.

We give below extracts from Gen. Houston's letter to the Texan agent at this place. Also the extract of a letter from one of his civil officers. These letters were received here on the 20th inst. and have just been handed us. From all we can learn through the agents of the Texan government here, we now venture to predict that in less than forty days we shall receive news of the most important character, in reference to Texas and Mexico. Our readers may note this. We are no prophets, but still we think from all we have seen and heard, that Gen. Sam Houston knows what he is about, and ere long we shall hear of great achievements beyond the Rio, made by the Texas army.

Extract of a letter from the President of Texas.
Houston, May 11th, 1842.
Col. Barry Gillispie, New Orleans.

Dear Col.—I can offer this assurance, that advantages sufficient are disclosed in the manner of invasion to insure the most perfect success, if the army are subordinate to orders—Triumph cannot elude us unless disorder prevails in our ranks.

The arrival of emigrants in the country and their anxiety for active employment and the want of provisions, will not allow the time desirable for complete preparation; but with the aid of our friends in the States, we can sustain our cause. Texas cannot recede. We can no longer remain subject to marauding incursions of the enemy. Our independence must be recognised by Mexico. There is a substantial cause of war, which appears to every manly, chivalrous and generous heart—it is the relentless and cruel bondage of our brothers of Santa Fe, many of whom periled their lives on the heights of San Jacinto. Their liberation is the task of Texas, and if she is unaided by her friends, and left to battle alone, she will maintain the conflict, and never yield until her star is crimsoned and her last banner shall be bathed in blood. Your friend,

SAM. HOUSTON.

We have just learned officially through a Texan Agent, that forty-nine emigrants arrived yesterday in this place from East Tennessee for Texas. They are headed by Capt. Coffey, and will leave in a few days for their destination.

GREAT FIRE IN NORFOLK.—TWENTY HOUSES DESTROYED!

Norfolk, June 3.

A fire broke out this morning at half past 3 o'clock, in a wooden tenement on Little Water street, next to the corner of Woodside's Lane, which spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings, and was not subdued until it had swept through to Wide Water street, carrying in its destructive career every building in the space between Holt's Lane (East) and Warren's Row, in the rear of the Exchange, (West, including Lacoste's block, in which was the U. S. Rendezvous; the row of buildings belonging to the estate of James Woodward, Esq., and the large brick house of the late Mrs. Lappin. Kimboll's brick building was the only one destroyed on the North side of Little Water street.

We have not time to ascertain the precise number of houses destroyed, but judge that it does not fall short of 20. They were all of brick, except two, but with old shingled roofs, very dry and combustible, and mostly tenanted by very poor people, (whose condition, in consequence, is truly deplorable,) and a few of them were sailor boarding houses. With few exceptions they were on lease ground, and, we believe, insured. The Exchange was in imminent danger, but experienced the same good fortune which attended it at the memorable fires of 1799 and 1804, when the same ground was swept by the destructive element.—*Herald.*

A Destructive Fire in New York.—The extensive printing and publishing establishment of Harper & Brothers, in New York, was partially consumed by fire on the morning of Wednesday last. The fire was discovered in the upper story, occupied as a ware-room, in which was deposited a large and valuable stock of books. This story, with its contents, and also the third story, used as a bindery, were entirely destroyed, and much damage was done by the water to the stock in the lower stories of the building. The loss is variously estimated at from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars; and there was insurance to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. The fire was the act of incendiaries.

All the reserved numbers of the publications which the Harpers have issued for several years past are lost; but the stereotype plates, the engraved plates, wood-cuts, &c., which have been used for those works, were preserved, as the firm occupy two double buildings, one on each side of the street, and fortunately that portion of the materials for their business most liable to be disarranged by fire was in the building opposite to that which was injured.

A woman died a few days ago at Saint Martin Valmeroux, in the Cantal, at the age of 110 years. During the last 30 years she had never laid down on a bed, and yet the day before she died she had sufficient strength to give a beating with a stick to her eldest daughter, who is 72 years of age.

French paper.

ORIGINAL SONG,

BY A LADY.

Air—*Auld Lang Syne.*

1\. Leave vain regrets for errors past,
Nor cast *the ship* away;
But nail your colours to the mast,
And strike for Harry Clay!

2\. From him no treason need be fear'd,
Your cause he'll ne'er betray;
What name to freemen so endear'd,
As that of Harry Clay!

3\. No vain abstractions fill his head,
To lead his heart astray;
For every noble promise made,
Is kept by Harry Clay.

4\. Then let not treason's hated *form*,
Thus fill you with dismay,
But gath'ring strength to breast the storm,
Stand fast by Harry Clay.

5\. Rise bravely for one effort more,
Your motto thus display;
Protection for our native shore!
Sustained by Harry Clay.

6\. And o'er our gallant Chieftain's grave
Pledge we our faith this day,
In weal or wo, no change to know,
'Till triumphs Harry Clay!

CHORUS.

'Till triumphs Harry Clay my boys,
'Till triumphs Harry Clay;
In weal or wo, no change to know,
'Till triumphs Harry Clay!

Philadelphia, May 6, 1842.

Frauds in the Indian Department.—At the commencement of the Extra Session of Congress, Mr. Bell, then Secretary of War, stated, in his report, that it was believed there had been great frauds practised in the Indian Department. For this statement he was roughly handled by Mr. Proffit, one of "the peculiar friends" of the Administration, who charged him with stating what he had adduced no evidence to prove. It is now known, however, that Mr. Bell had appointed Major Hitchcock a commissioner to proceed to Arkansas, where these alleged frauds were supposed to have been committed, (and supposed also to be the same alluded to in Mr. Stuart's reports from the Committee on Public Expenditures, with instructions, as is understood, to make a thorough investigation of them, and report the result to the Secretary of War. The investigation occupied so much time that Major H. was unable to make his report until sometime during the winter past, probably in February. It is said that it develops extensive and startling frauds, and implicates individuals occupying high positions.

A resolution has been adopted by the House, at the instance of the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of this report; and rumor says he has refused or will refuse to comply with the call.

Washington Cor. of the U. S. Gazette.

Movements of Troops.—To prevent misapprehension and misrepresentation, it is proper to state that, in consequence of the removal of a large number of troops from Florida, and in order to bring together companies of the same regiment for exercise and drill, many changes are in progress in the garrisons of various forts. Among others two of the four companies now at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, are ordered to other positions, and their places are to be supplied by an equal number, viz: one company of the 2d regiment of artillery, and one light company of the 1st artillery, by which these two companies will be enabled to exercise on the very advantageous ground at Fort Adams.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

It is officially announced that the Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Abbott Lawrence, John Mills and Charles Allen, Esqs. to be Commissioners on the part of the State, with full powers to assent to such arrangement of the North-eastern Boundary as may be negotiated by the General Government, provided the same shall, in their opinion, be consistent with the rights and interests of the State.

National Intelligencer.

A Lawyer answered.—Old Kingsbury of N. H. was remarkable for dry humor. As he passed a rye field one morning in August, he saw a lawyer of the village surveying his possessions. Says the lawyer—"What makes you carry your head stooping upon your breast, friend K.? You see ME! I carry mine erect and upright."—"Squire," answered Kingsbury, "look at that field of grain. The full ears hang down like mine; but the empty heads stand up like your own."

"Are you fond of novels, Mr. Jones?"

"Very," responded the interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought, by the lady questioner, fond of literature.

"Have you," continued the inquisitive lady, "ever read Ten Thousand a Year?"

"No madam—I never read that many novels in all my life!"

The Cobbler's last words.—"I feel that I *wax* weaker and weaker each succeeding day, and that I am fast approaching my *end* —a few more *stitches* and all will be over —in heaven there is rest for the weary *sole* —earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot *heel*." Having said *awl* he wished, he calmly breathed his *last*.

The Caddo Gazette contains the following advertisement:—"Dr. W. W. George having subdued his *political aspirations*, will devote his undivided attention to the duties of his profession." Many a man may follow Dr. George's example with decided advantage to his pecuniary condition, and a good to the public.

A Definition of the Trinity.—There was once an Indian, who, while passing his examination to be admitted as a Presbyterian Missionary, to preach the gospel in the village were he lived, was asked if he believed in the Trinity. He said he did. He was then asked his reason. He said if they would they permit he would answer in his Indian way, to which they consented. He then proceeded and said:—"We go down to the river in winter, and we see it covered with snow; we dig through the snow, and we come to ice; we chop through the ice and we come to water;—snow is water; ice is water; and water is water, said he, therefore the three are one."

Montreal Standard.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

Gov. MOREHEAD arrived in this town on Monday morning, and on the same day attended, on behalf of the State, the annual meeting of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Yesterday was the day fixed on by him for addressing the people of this County and Town, on which occasion the Whigs invited Mr. Henry also to speak.

HUMBUGGERY.—We have been surprised to learn that some individuals in the Loco Foco party, who ought to know better, and who *do* know better, have condescended to misrepresent the feelings and wishes of the Whig party in regard to the visit of Gov. Morehead—representing that it was intended to debar Mr. Henry from an opportunity to reply. This is notoriously an untruth. It has been well known over the town, that the Governor was invited to our June Court *expressly* that he might meet Mr. Henry. And the only reason why the party was not at first formally notified of that fact, was, that it *was* well known, and that no inquiry was made by any one worthy of notice. When it was stated, however, that a single individual having any claim to regard, either thought, or pretended to think, that the Whigs wished to exclude Mr. Henry, the impression was at once removed by the letter of the Chairman of the Whig Committee, published on Monday last, (which letter, we learn, was placed in the Post Office on the morning after its date, though Mr. Hybart appears not to have received it for several days after, and not until after we had published it.)

The effect of Dr. Robinson's letter seems to have been marvellous. About the time it was written, there were doleful complaints of the Whigs for not permitting Mr. Henry to speak. No sooner had it appeared, than it is published that Mr. Henry is sick—it is doubtful whether he can speak, &c. &c. Mr. Henry was quite as sick, and perhaps a little more, when the complaints were uttered, as after the Doctor's letter. Yet nothing was said of his sickness as long as it was thought that capital might be made by misrepresentation.

But if the Whigs had not invited Mr. Henry to meet Gov. Morehead the Locofocos would have had no reason to complain, for it is but two or three years ago that they had a long speech from Mr. Henry in the Court House in this town, in which he [illegible] slandered Gov. Morehead and the Whig party. Did they invite the Governor or any Whig to reply? No. It was not their policy. Their object was to let Mr. Henry poison the public mind by every species of unsupported assertion, and to let these things go forth without contradiction.

We pronounce, of our own knowledge, every assertion, come from what quarter it may, that the Whigs had any design, at any time, to prevent a free and full discussion, as utterly and unqualifiedly false. The Editor of this paper wrote the letter to Gov. Morehead, inviting him here, and he expressly named the time at June Court, *because* it was understood that Mr. Henry would be at home at that time, and we were all desirous to hear both sides.

THE "STANDARD" HOAXED.—A week or two ago the Raleigh Standard published a letter from a correspondent at "Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C." dated May 6, 1842, giving an account of "a Democratic speaking" at Chunn's Cove, near that town, which the writer said was attended by "a very large concourse of Democratic citizens." The principal speakers were *Mr. Philip Smith*, or *Col. Smith*, as the writer sometimes called him; *Mr. Benjamin Coleman* and *Mr. Peter Patton*, who had all, said the writer, been "staunch Whigs up to the time of Mr. Henry's visit to Asheville." The letter went on to praise these orators and their orations. Mr. Coleman was "the most dignified and graceful man [illegible] in that part of the State," and his speech "the most eloquent" the writer had ever heard, &c. The letter wound up with a glowing account of Mr. Henry's prospects, as evinced by the conversion of these "Whig leaders."

This letter delighted the Locos in these parts, and we are told that one of the bell-wethers carried it constantly about him and was in the habit of boring every Whig he met with it. The party organs throughout the State seized upon it, and rolled it as a sweet morsel under their tongues. Anon it reached Asheville, and excited no little merriment when it turned out that all these dignified and eloquent "Democrats" are *full blooded* NEGROES! Here is what the Asheville Messenger says:—

"Chunn's Cove is about a mile and a half from this village—a place of general resort for stock-cattle, sheep and hogs, but not a single family of people live in it. *Mr. Philip Smith*, alias *Col. Smith*, is a coal-black negro slave, the property of J. M. Smith Esq. of this town. *Mr. Benjamin Coleman* is a decrepid negro—a hatter by trade—belonging to William Coleman Esq., of this vicinity. *Mr. Peter Patton* is a mulatto slave, belonging to J. W. Patton, Esq., of this village. Who wrote this letter to the editor of the Standard we do not know—whoever it was well deserves public censure. It was wrong—every way wrong! But the editor of the Standard is, in our opinion, highly censurable for publishing such a letter without knowing more of the source from whence it emanated, or of the truth of its contents. This is the way "GREAT DEMOCRATIC CHANGES" are made. Locofoco editors publish to the world every thing they can lay hands on that is likely in their opinion to advance in any way the interest, or keep up the spirits, of their party, without knowing or seeming to care whether they be true or false."

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Buncombe and Henderson.—George W. Candler and John Burgin, Commons.

The "Pivot County."—We learn from the last "Hillsborough Recorder," that the following Ticket for the Legislature, was recommended by the Whig Convention, which recently met there, and that *all* the Candidates have accepted the nomination, viz:

Senate—Hugh Waddell, *Commons*—Dr. Michael Holt, Giles Mebane, Henry K. Nash and Harrison Parker, Esq.

We have rarely published any announcement with greater pleasure than this, because we feel a moral certainty that the defeat of such a Ticket is impossible.—*Raleigh Register.*

GOOD.—A couple of limbs of the law, on their return from the Locofoco Convention at Salisbury, fell in with a Whig farmer from Stokes, with his wagon, and forthwith commenced electioneering with him for Henry, giving him a copy of Henry's letter, &c. After various questions, one of them asked him how the people in Stokes liked the Bankrupt Law. "The Democrats appear to like it very well (said Mr. M——.) for a good many of them are taking the benefit of it." We did not hear that they asked the old gentleman any further questions.

THE TRIUMPH OF LAW.—We have heretofore informed our readers of the attempt by the Locofoco party in New York, to exclude certain Whigs from the Boards of Aldermen to which they were elected, and by various frauds to secure a majority of the City Government to themselves. The Whigs, ever ready to abide by the law, applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to require the Mayor to swear them into the seats to which they were elected, and the Court *unanimously* granted the mandamus. What makes the case a vast deal stronger, *the Judges of the Court are Locofocos!*

This is cheering, in every way. The triumph of the Whigs, and their supremacy in the City government of New York, is a great matter. But the triumph of *right* is a greater. And above all, the purity and impartiality of the Judiciary is a glorious event. It is cause for heart-felt joy.

The 26th Convention of the Episcopal Church in this State, which met at Oxford on the 18th ult. and adjourned on the 23d. was, we learn, one of the most gratifying occasions of the kind ever known—marked by great unanimity of feeling and action, and cheered by numerous evidences of the advance of religion within the borders of the Diocese.

There were 22 Clergymen present, including Bishop Ives, and 28 Lay Delegates. The following extract from a Report made to the Convention, affords a condensed view of the present state of the Church:—

Baptisms during the last Conventional year, 749, (increase over last year 205;) Confirmations 379, (more than double the last year;) Communicants 1521, (increase 217.) Four Deacons and five Priests have been ordained. There are in the Diocese 29 Clergy, of whom 12 are Missionaries. Candidates for Holy Orders 5.

The Standing Committee for the ensuing year consists of the Rev. Messrs. Green, Mason, and Buxton; and Messrs. Charles Manly and S. F. Patterson.

Missionary Committee, Rev. Messrs. Mason and Buxton; and Messrs. J. W. Wright, C. T. Haigh, and E. L. Winslow.

Delegates to the General Convention, Rev. Messrs. Mason, Buxton, Mott and Johnston; and Messrs. Josiah Collins, George E. Spruill, Richard Hines, and E. L. Winslow.

Treasurer, J. W. Wright.

Secretary, E. L. Winslow.

The next Convention is to be held at Edenton, on the 1st Wednesday in May 1843.

POSTAGE.—Several persons who have lately written to the Editor of the Observer without paying postage, probably did not expect their letters to be answered. Our own legitimate postage is quite as heavy a tax as we wish to bear, and consequently we have lately refused to take from the Post Office several unpaid letters from quarters where we knew we had no correspondent who had a right to tax us in that way.

The following Circular from Louis D. Henry, "Chairman of the Central Committee appointed at a meeting of the Democratic members of the General Assembly and other Democratic Delegates at Raleigh in last December," (bless me! what a long tail our cat has got!) found its way into the news-papers soon after it was written. It excited no little amusement at the time, not only as exhibiting the *modus operandi* by which contributions were levied on the faithful, but for the particularity with which the letters were to be "addressed *always* to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq." It reminded one of the old song of the lover to his mistress,—

"When you write, pray don't forget to pay the post."

But the chief purpose for which it is now revived, is to let the Nullifiers see what Mr. Henry said of *them* in 1836. "*The combined forces of the Abolitionists, Nullifiers, and Bank Whigs.*" And yet Fisher, with his usual venality, is now endeavoring to bring in the Nullifiers to the support of a man who classed them with the Abolitionists:—

"FAYETTEVILLE, May 20th, 1836.

Sir. The question now pending before the American People, who shall be the next President of the United States has already become deeply momentous and interesting. We consider the existence of the Union and the fundamental principles of our Government involved in the contest.

The combined forces of the *Abolitionists, Nullifiers*, and *Bank Whigs* present a formidable array in point of numbers, and wealth, and they are already actively engaged in the field, in the circulation of *Speeches, Documents*, and *Pamphlets*, favorable to the dissemination of their principles.

If the election of Mr. *Van Buren* is defeated by this combination, who can foresee, whether *Abolitionists, Nullifiers*, or Consolidationists are to rule the Country—As we hold, therefore, the integrity of the Union and the principles of the Republican Party sacred, it behooves us to exert ourselves for our country. To do this we must raise the means to pay for printing, publishing, and circulating information among the people on all important subjects involved in the contest. We have learned to day, that the opposition have purchased the Wilmington Advertiser, *formerly the People's Press*, an administration paper, so that now they have two papers on the Cape Fear, and about 15 out of 20 of the political Journals of the whole State. You are requested to collect in your county, not less than $10 and as much more as you can, and forward the same to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., with all reasonable *despatch*, and furnish from time to time any information that may be useful for us to know in the premises, addressed always to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. Also, communicate the name of the person who shall be nominated Elector in your District. Very respectfully,

Your obedient humble servant,

LOUIS D. HENRY.

Chairman of the Central Committee appointed at a meeting of the Democratic members of the General Assembly and other Democratic Delegates at Raleigh, in last December.'

GOOD.—Three men were tried at Macon, Geo. a few days ago, for seizing and breaking the ballot box and scattering the ballots in the street, at the January election. They were convicted, and two of them sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The third made his escape from the Sheriff.

MORTALITY.—Mr. Walsh, in one of the latest of his admirable letters from Paris to the National Intelligencer, mentions the deaths of a number of eminent men, which had occurred in rapid succession. Among them, Mr. Humann, the French Minister of Finance, who had risen from a grocer's boy to the distinguished post he filled with eminent credit, and who expired at his desk on the 25th April, in the 62d year of his age. The banker Aguado, expired at the dinner table, leaving a fortune of 50 or 60 millions of francs, (10 or 12,000,000 of dollars.) Two Marshals, Moncey and Clauzel, and Gen. Heymes, aid-de-camp to the King, are among the dead. The annunciation of the rapid succession of deaths of military men extorted from old Marshal Soult the striking exclamation, "*Ah, indeed! they must be beating the roll-call on high.*"

This idea is akin to that so feelingly expressed in the closing verse of Dibdin's Seaman's Song, "Tom Bowling:"—

"Yet shall poor Tom find pleasant weather,
  When he who all commands
Shall give, to call life's crew together,
  The word to pipe all hands.
Thus Death, who kings and tars dispatches,
  In vain Tom's life has doff'd;
For, though his body's under hatches,
  His soul is gone aloft."

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—Yesterday's Register contains a full account of the Exercises at the late Annual Commencement. It came to hand too late for this week, but we will publish it in our next. The following are the

Names of the Graduating Class.

Richard J. Ashe, Rufus Barringer, William A. Bell, Francis T. Bryan, Jas. A. Caldwell, James W. Campbell, Robert McG. Campbell, David Coleman, James L. Dusenbery, Stephen S. Green, William H. Haigh, William W. Harris, Charles P. Heartwell, William J. Hays, Peter J. Holmes, John F. Jack, William F. Lewis, William F. Martin, William P. McBee, Thomas J. Morisey, William S. Mullins, Israel L. Pickens, Nathaniel H. Quince, George W. Ruffin, John B. Smith, Ashley W. Spaight, Joseph J. Summerell, Ruffin W. Tomlinson, Richard D. Wilson.

VERY LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—The Steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on Thursday last, in 15 days from Liverpool, from which place she brings papers to the 19th ult.

There was a sudden pressure in the London money market, but no alteration in the cotton market or state of trade.

There had been a dreadful conflagration at Hamburgh, by which a quarter of the city was destroyed, and 30,000 inhabitants rendered houseless. The loss is estimated at four to five millions sterling, or 20 to 25 millions of dollars. 40 or 50 persons were killed and 120 wounded.

A rail road accident occurred on the Paris and Versailles road by which 70 persons were killed and a great number wounded.

A fire had destroyed 400 houses in the Austrian town of Steljer, leaving three-fourths of the inhabitants without a shelter.

The political news is not at all important.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 30th, the Apportionment Bill was debated during most of the day.

On Tuesday, a letter was received from Mr. Southard, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, resigning that station, on account of ill health, which prevented him from performing its duties, and had obliged him to travel for his health.

Mr. Berrien then moved to proceed to the election of a President *pro tem.*; which motion having been acquiesced in, the Secretary called on Senators to prepare their ballots.

On the first ballot the whole number of votes polled was 45—necessary to a choice, 23. Of this number Mr. Mangum received 22; Mr. King 14; Mr. Bayard 4; Mr. Tallmadge 1; Mr. Sevier 1; Mr. Kerr 1; Mr. Clayton 1; Blank 1.

No choice having been made, the Senate again proceeded to ballot, when the vote stood: For Mr. Mangum 23, Mr. Bayard 13, Mr. King 7, Mr. Tallmadge 1; Mr. Walker 1.

Whereupon, it appearing that Mr. Mangum had received a majority of the votes present, he was declared duly elected.

Mr. Mangum was then escorted to the Chair by Messrs. Miller and Preston, and returned his acknowledgments to the Senate in a brief but neat and appropriate address.

The Journal having been read—

Mr. Linn then rose and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Samuel L. Southard for the ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Senate regret the indisposition of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard which has occasioned his resignation.

On motion of Mr. King, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the House and the President of the United States that the Senate had elected a President *pro tempore*.

The Apportionment bill was again debated at length.

The Senate abolished, almost by acclamation, the office of Clerk to the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

On Wednesday, the President laid before the Senate a letter from Amos Kendall, asking Congress to relieve him from the judgment obtained against him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia by Stockton & Stokes. The petitioner states that he acted on the advice of the then President of the United States, and that the legality of his course was sustained by the Attorney General.

A resolution to employ a Corps of Reporters, whose duty it should be to report fully and accurately all the debates of the Senate, was debated and laid on the table, 30 to 10.

The Apportionment Bill was again under discussion.

On Thursday, after the presentation of petitions, the Apportionment Bill was again debated, without taking any question.

On Friday, the debate on the Appropriation Bill was continued by Messrs. Bagby, Graham, Walker, Rives and Henderson.

On Saturday, the same debate was continued during the whole day, by Messrs. Morehead, Buchanan, Tallmadge, Walker, and others.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, most of the day was devoted to debate on the Army Appropriation bill.

The same remark applies to Tuesday's sitting.

On Wednesday, a letter was received from the Hon. Arthur Middleton, late Minister to Spain, offering to the House, a present of a portrait of Christopher Columbus, the great discoverer of our hemisphere. Referred.

This day had been allotted, by previous order, to the business of the District of Columbia; and several bills were acted on. Among them was one to incorporate a Gas Light Company in Washington. To this bill Mr. Black of Georgia proposed a proviso, declaring that "nothing in the bill contained should be construed as asserting the power in the House to pass any act of incorporation." A proviso like this in a bill granting an act of incorporation produced much merriment in the House. The amendment was rejected, 105 to 20.

On Thursday, Mr. Wm. B. Campbell asked leave to introduce a resolution fixing on the 11th of July for the adjournment of Congress; but it was not in order.

The whole day was devoted to local legislation for the District of Columbia.

On Friday, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Tariff Bill having strict regard to the raising of a sufficient revenue for the support of Government.

The Army Appropriation Bill occupied the chief part of the day, in the course of which Mr. Giddings managed to let off an Abolition Speech, which produced some excitement.

Saturday was devoted to debate on the same bill.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum, one of the Senators from North Carolina, was yesterday elected President of the Senate, in place of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, whose prolonged and lamented illness disables him from present attendance on the Senate, and who has therefore resigned the Presidency of that body.

To say nothing of the merits of the gentleman who has been appointed to succeed him, with which all our readers as well as ourselves have been long acquainted, we are willing to consider the selection also as a mark of the respect entertained by the Senate for the old North State for the firmness and fidelity with which she maintains her political faith.—*National Intelligencer.*

The high honor which has thus been conferred on the Senator from North Carolina by his peers, is one of which he may well be proud. The Senate, by this selection, have confirmed the justness of that estimate which is affixed to the character of Mr. Mangum throughout the land.

Independent.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors: In the Madisonian of this morning it is asserted that, in the election yesterday for President *pro tempore* of the Senate, Mr. Mangum voted for himself. There will be very few capable of believing this; but, as the Executive organ is capable of allowing the assertion to be made, it may not be improper to give it a direct contradiction, which I hereby do.

Mr. Mangum did not vote on either ballot. When the box was presented he expressly declined. I do not know that Mr. Mangum (who is ignorant of this communication) would think the reckless assertions in the Madisonian entitled to notice; nor would I, but that I suspect this calumny comes from a quarter more responsible, and less apt to be avowed, than the ostensible editor of the Madisonian.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

June 1, 1842.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

We have just witnessed the greatest intellectual contest that has ever occurred in North Carolina. The candidates for the office of Governor have been engaged for *ten hours and thirty five minutes*, without any intermission, in a most animated discussion of all those points of National and State Politics which divide the two great parties whose representatives they are. Commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Morehead spoke for two hours, when, agreeably to arrangement, he gave way to Mr. Henry, who spoke for 3 hours and 10 minutes, (the last hour and 10 minutes by the courtesy of Mr. Morehead and his friends, the agreement having been that each should speak but two hours at a time.) Mr. Morehead rejoined for 2 hours and 40 minutes, Mr. Henry 2 hours more, and Gov. Morehead 45 minutes;—closing the debate at 35 minutes past 9 o'clock at night,—Mr. Morehead having occupied 5 hours and 25 minutes and Mr. Henry 5 hours and 10 minutes.

There were hundreds of persons present, many of whom never left the ground to get a mouthful to eat during the whole of this protracted period; many of whom *stood* for hours together in one spot; and many of whom closed their stores and workshops, so that there was a pretty general suspension of business. A number of gentlemen were here from Robeson, Moore, Richmond, Bladen and Sampson Counties, whose chief business in town was to witness this *first meeting* of the rival candidates.

And a glorious meeting it has been for the Whigs! Never party had a more honest, a more gallant, a more able, or eloquent leader, than John M. Morehead! And never leader had more unequivocal marks of the enthusiasm with which he inspired his auditory. He received the warm congratulations of a large number of his friends who accompanied him to his lodgings, at the Victory which their joyful faces, not less than the wo-begone countenances of the few of his opponents who were to be seen, so plainly told him that he had gained. It was indeed a victory; a victory not won without a struggle, a powerful struggle, maintained with all the ardor, all the eloquence, all the tact, all the *art*, for which his adversary has gained no little reputation. The collision was conducted with fairness on both sides, as well by the candidates as the people; for which all parties deserve great credit.

It is not possible that we should give our readers any thing more than the outlines of the debate. The Governor commenced by defending himself from the various charges which have been made against him, as well by his opponent as by the press. The charges of his having proscribed public officers for opinion's sake, he met fully and satisfactorily. So far from proscribing any such persons, he had re-appointed Democrats to office wherever he had found them in office. The two Democrats to one Whig whom he found in the Literary Board, he re-appointed. One of them declined to accept, because of his private business. The other did accept, and held the place till he was about to remove to Baltimore, when he resigned. He filled the vacancies with the most proper persons whom he could find, (ex-Gov'r Dudley and Mr. Gales.)—gentlemen who could advise with him usefully in regard to the duties of that Board. Neither had he proscribed the Democrat who belonged to the Internal Improvement Board—he had re-appointed him also. He had been bitterly assailed by Mr. Henry and his party organs for proscribing for opinion's sake, a Democrat from the little office of keeper of the public buildings at Raleigh. He showed in reply to this charge, that there was no such officer known to the law till the act of the last Legislature, under which he made the first appointment; consequently that there could be no proscription from an office which had no existence. That moreover, the "proscribed" man, who had had possession of the keys before the office was created, was intemperate; and above all, the Governor was informed that he was *a Whig!* and had voted the Whig ticket. So that in no particular was the charge true.

He stated fully his disposition of the money appropriated by the last Legislature for furniture and for repairs of the Governor's house. How he had had to expend some of his own money to complete the furnishing of the house;—how he had used but $1200 of the $3000 which a committee of the Legislature, with a democratic member from this county at its head, had reported as necessary to repair the house, fences, &c.;—how he had expended the enormous sum of $75 to build an Ice-house on the lot!—(His own ice-house at home had cost him twice as much.)

Having disposed of these and other *equally important* charges with which he had been assailed, he passed to an examination of Mr. Henry's Letter of Acceptance, and of his political tergiversations, at the close of which he read from the letter a passage declaiming most strenuously on the impropriety of tarnishing the public credit, and the duty of every man to maintain that credit at all hazards. As a fit commentary on these fine sentiments—on paper—the Governor stated that he was informed, and he gave Mr. Henry the name of his informant, that at the close of his service in the fat office which Gen. Jackson bestowed on him, he, Mr. Henry, had had the gov't draft for his pay protested—the credit of his own friends and favorite Administration tarnished—and for what? why that he might thus make his draft receivable for public dues at New York, sell the exchange on New York thus created at a premium, and thereby add to his salary of $3,500 a year, the additional sum of 1 or 2 or 300 dollars!! So much for Mr Henry's patriotic regard, (on paper,) for the public credit! Mr Henry entered into a long explanation which amounted to an admission of the fact, justifying it on the ground that he was entitled to good money (hard money) for his pay, and as well as we could hear, stating that as far as he could recollect he had only made about $30 by the operation. Such is the measure of his patriotism! Weighed against $30, the public credit, the credit of his own friends, by whom he had been most liberally rewarded, kicks the beam!

In his reply, and indeed throughout both his long speeches, the burden of Mr Henry's song was, the glory of Gen. Jackson's services, and a denunciation of Banks, of all sorts, State and National. He lugged in Gen Jackson on all occasions. Never did little Van hang on to the General's tail with a firmer grasp than does Mr Henry! He had never differed from Gen Jackson upon but one point, and that was upon the Deposite Act (an act under which North Carolina has received upwards of fourteen hundred thousand dollars.) He blamed the General for that act. But every body knows that the General made a merit of necessity in that case. He saw that an overwhelming majority of Congress would pass it in spite of his veto.

But the Banks, Mr Henry said, were corrupt; they were "manufactories of rogues and swindlers;" they were rotten; political machines; lending their money to effect political ends; he himself had "fallen among thieves" in having any thing to do with them. Most effectually did Gov Morehead turn these charges against the maker. He said that for his part he did not know much about Banks; he had but little to do with them. But *Mr Henry seemed to him to be very fond of the company of these "thieves, rogues, and swindlers"!* for, after having been a stockholder in the old State and Newbern Banks; after having served as a Director and Attorney in one of these for many years, he goes right off in 1834, when the new Bank of the State was chartered, and subscribes for some thirty shares of its stock, and again consents to become a partner with these "thieves," to become the Attorney for this "manufactory of rogues and swindlers," and to participate in the profits of its "roguery." [This was a deserved rebuke for such *vilely false* charges against the Banks. We say vilely false; for it is an imputation upon those who are Directors of the Banks, and as one, we repel the imputation. Whether true of himself when he was a Director, we know not, nor care not. We have served in that capacity with an honorable man of Mr. Henry's own party, and we are willing that he should say whether he believes or knows that political feeling ever influenced the conduct of himself or his associates.]

The Governor extorted from Mr Henry the admission that he was in favor of the U. S. Bank up to the Veto Message in July, 1832. He then asked him how he could be favorable to it if it had done all the mischief that he had attributed to it in 1819–20, 1828–29, &c. and had never regulated the currency, nor done any other good thing! Mr Henry replied that he did not know of these things till after the veto. What! not know of the Bank's evil and corrupt conduct, when one of its branches was located at his own door? No, he knew nothing of them. Well, you surely knew, asked the Governor, that it was breaking down the North Carolina local Banks in 1827–28, as you say in your letter? Y-e-s, he did know that. How, then, demanded the Governor, could you favor the recharter of the Bank which was carrying ruin in its course through the State? This was a poser.

On the subject of public expenditures, and the relative economy of the late and present Administrations, each of the candidates had, of course, a good deal to say. Our readers may judge of the result in this particular, when we inform them, that Mr. Henry actually stated that the present Administration had had, in the space of 15 months, not less than fifty-one millions!! on which to administer the government. When Gov. Morehead got him to read his bill of particulars, behold, this enormous sum of 51 millions, was composed, in part, of the loan of 11½ millions, and the sum of five millions, which it is *estimated* Congress will add to the Tariff! And these sums, *not one dollar of which has come into the Treasury*, are figured by Mr Henry as composing a part of Whig expenditures for the last 15 months!! The Governor did not admit that this was a Whig Administration, but he showed the humbuggery of this preposterous statement of Mr Henry's.

On the subject of Internal Improvements, the Governor arraigned his competitor. The whole tendency of the Letter of Acceptance was to throw odium on Internal Improvements, the "gambling debts" of the States, created for the prosecution of wild schemes of Improvements, &c. The Governor showed that Mr. Henry had gone as far as the furthest, *not in investing his own money*, but in recommending the investment of the people's money, and the creation of these "gambling debts." At one time he was for the State borrowing five millions, and at another three millions, and even from British bankers, (of whom he now affects such a horror;) then he was in favor of the State taking two-fifths of the stock in any works where individuals would take three-fifths, next in favor of three-fifths, and to crown all, he was of opinion that the State ought to undertake certain great works on her own hook, with her own funds alone, not asking the people's aid at all. Pressing Mr. Henry to know what he was now in favor of, he procured from him the avowal, that though he had gained wisdom by experience, and was not in favor of the five million loan, yet he was still in favor of, and would stand or fall by, the recommendations of the Raleigh Convention of Dec. 1838. The principal recommendation of that body, which he thus adheres to, was that the State should borrow three millions of dollars to invest in works of Internal Improvement. At a moment of greater leisure, we propose to look into this matter, and let our readers see what a magnificent system of "gambling debts" Mr. Henry is now in favor of, after all his denunciations of Whig madness on the subject.

Mr. Henry in turn demanded to know of the Governor, whether he was not indebted to the Banks, as had been charged and not denied; arguing that if he was, his judgment in regard to those institutions might be biassed by his interest. The Governor's reply, carried consternation to his catechist and the party. *He did not owe any Bank one dollar*, so far as he knew. He was not a borrower from them. His only dealings with them, were to sell them his bills of exchange when he had such in the course of his business. It was possible that one such draft, accepted by him, had been discounted by some bank, but if it was, it was not done for his accommodation, but for that of the holder of the draft.

He asked Mr. Henry, since he had answered this question, to inform him, how *he* had invested the wealth of which he was the reputed possessor. Mr. H. replied, that he had some real estate, some negroes, some 12 or $15,000 of Ohio State Stocks, some Louisiana Bank Stock, some Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, guarantied by the State, some Cape Fear and Bank of the State Stock, but the chief part of his means was loaned out on bonds in the counties of Franklin, Warren, Cumberland, Sampson, &c. &c. The Governor thereupon closed the discussion with a most eloquent description of the effects of breaking down the Banks and resorting to a hard money currency, which seemed to be the result aimed at by Mr Henry and his party. They had created the Banks, and the people had gone in debt for property purchased at high prices. Strike down the Banks, and the creditors would swallow up all the means of the debtors. A debtor would have to give 100 days labor to pay for a cow that he could have paid for in 10 days when he bought her. 100 bushels of wheat would realize the farmer no more hard money than 10 bushels under the paper money system. It behoved the debtor portion of the community to look well to these matters. They would be at the mercy of the money lenders,—such men as Mr. Henry. For his own part, all that he had (and he had made it all by the strong arm, the stout heart, and what little of intellect Providence had blessed him with,) was invested in the industrial pursuits within the good old State of North Carolina. He neither sent it out of the State for investment, nor loaned it on interest. He had invested it in manufacturing, mechanical, and farming operations, by which he afforded employment to many of his poor neighbors, mechanics, &c.

This is a hasty, a very imperfect outline, from memory, of the sayings of this most interesting day. It is written between midnight and morning, under feelings of the strongest elation, it is true, at the triumph of our cause and its able advocate; but as far as it goes, we have endeavored to make it fair. We only regret that we have not time to make it more full. In our next we will notice the Tariff portion of the debate, &c.

Gov Morehead left here this morning, under the escort of a patriotic committee of the Whigs of gallant little Moore, who came here to accompany him to Carthage, where he will speak to-morrow.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Convention of the Delegates of the several precincts, held at Wadesborough, on the 28th ult., for the purpose of nominating Whig candidates to represent the county of Anson in the next Legislature, John Grady, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. P. Smith and E. Nelms appointed Secretaries.

On motion of C. Myers, the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates, which resulted in the election of A. Myers, for the Senate, and J. McCollum and T. S. Ashe, for the Commons. Messrs. Myers and Ashe were present, and accepted the nomination, and McCollum was vouched for by his friends.

On motion, Drs. Mendenhall and Jones, and E. Nelms, were appointed a committee to tender the respects of this Convention to Gov. Morehead, and invite him to visit us during the Summer.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

It was *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Convention be sent to the Observer for publication.

The Convention then adjourned.

JOHN GRADY, *Chairman.*

J. P. SMITH, } *Secretaries.*
E. NELMS, }

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. R. B. Drane, Mr. A. D. YOUNG, to Miss CELESTENIA LANGDON.

In Raleigh, on the 31st ult., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, Hon. JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS, Representative in Congress from the State of Tennessee, to Miss MELINDA R. WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Gen. Robert Williams.

Also, on the same evening, by the Rev. Sidney D. Bumpass, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that City, Mr. ALFRED L. BALL, of Milton, to Miss CYNTHIA C. HILL, daughter of Mr. Green Hill, of that City.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Friday last, Mrs. ANNA M. GREEN, wife of James S. Green, Esq. and daughter of the late Robert Cochran, Sen. of this town.

In Marianna, Florida, on the 22d of May, after a severe and painful illness, Mr. ARCHIBALD MACMILLAN, formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

Departed this life, on the 11th of May, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, in the 15th year of her age, MARY WILEY, eldest daughter of Claudia and the late Rev. Philip B. Wiley.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 8.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none.
Bacon,	5 a 6	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Corn.	55 a 60	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$6 a $7	Sack,	$2¼ a 2½
Feathers,	30 a 35	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1¼		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 1.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 3 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—There is now very little Turpentine coming in, except on the Rail Road, and not much in that way. It sold on yesterday at 2 26. A small quantity only of the new dip has appeared in market. Tar has gone down to 98 cents; but little offers at that price.

Lumber.—We have to note sales of river quarter boards at 8 dls. and of wide boards at 5. In no other kinds of lumber is there any thing doing.

Timber.—A remarkably dull article at this time—in fact nothing doing in it.

Bacon.—We think there is somewhat of an improvement in bacon, although the market is still well supplied. Hams of a good quality are in fact rather scarce.

Lard.—The stock of lard has diminished considerably, and it is now in request at 6 to 6½ cents.

Corn.—Corn has risen; the last sale was at 60 cents, marking a clear advance of 5 cents per bushel. It is held in store at 65 to 70 cents.

Rice.—This article has slightly improved. Sales at 2.75 are reported.

CHERAW MARKET—May 31.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 6 00 a 6 75; Feathers 37½; Iron 5½ a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40, Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 4½ to 8¼.

MORE NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the Stock on hand, the Subscriber has just received some very superior

Muslins and Lawns, black & white, Ginghams, Crape Camlets, Erminets, Gambroon and Summer Cassimeres.

Those in want of CHEAP GOODS, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

F. TAYLOR.

June 4, 1842. 5-4w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

One Hundred Cents Reward,

WILL be given, if delivered to the subscriber, in Fayetteville, N. C., an indented apprentice to the Saddler's trade, aged a little over 19 years, by the name of JOHN LUMSDEN, (son of George Lumsden,) dark complection; had with him a brown Circassian frock coat, and white pantaloons; also, a Kentucky Jeans frock coat and pantaloons; a white fur hat and a black silk ditto, a good deal worn, *both with wide brims*, and a cloth or cassimere vest, faced with black velvet. The subscriber will not pay any debt the boy may have contracted or may yet contract. The utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against any person or persons harboring said boy.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

June 1, 1842. 5-1w

☞ The Salem Gazette and Greensborough Patriot will please give one insertion, and I will pay their authorized agents. G. W. McD.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Academy wish to employ a Teacher for that Institution. Those who wish the situation will please address the Secretary, *post paid*, immediately.

M. Q. WADDELL, *Secretary.*

Pittsborough, June 7. 5-t10Jy

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

John Martin and others vs. Joseph Gilbert and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Murdock Wadsworth and wife Lydia, Joshua Willet and wife Mahala, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of this honorable Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or Judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of February, A. D. 1842.

5] S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short time to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto.

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Back and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Studley, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 21, 1841. 60-tf.

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or *plain style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1842.
John Knotts *vs.* Benjamin F. Pearson.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Benjamin F. Pearson, at the suit of John Knotts, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on Benjamin F. Pearson's interest in 1605 acres of Land on Mill Creek, the Land whereon Hubbard Pearson lived and died.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Benjamin F. Pearson notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment will be rendered and his interest in said Land sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John Knotts, unless he appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of September next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of our said State.

100] C. MYERS.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Corniceing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily
Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw. C. P. MALLETT.
May 3, 1842. 100-tf

WANTED.

5,000 LBS. WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1842. 100-tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.
March 8, 1842. 92tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 21, 1842. 94tf

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and opened a Large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Drap'de'te and Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Ginghams, Apron Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Suffolk Drillings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Combs, Tailors' Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols,

Together with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which will be offered cheap for Cash or undoubted paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
April 13, 1842. 97-10w

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96 tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville
February 7, 1842. 88tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. W. DRENNING

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

NEW CROCKERY

AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.
Richmond L. Thomas *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Richmond L. Thomas, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the Lands of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment final will be rendered, and the Land levied on as aforesaid condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's demand and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, [illegible] D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday of April A. D. 1842 and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

100 N. D. BOGGAN.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.
Calvin Myers *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Calvin Myers, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the Lands of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that Judgment final will be rendered, and the Land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, and plead, answer or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

100 N. D. BOGGAN.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

WHIPPLE'S

COUGH BALSAM.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

MR. WHIPPLE,

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 83 6m

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Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 34tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Reader, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary: they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 10-1Y

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows.—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 93tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED

SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the usual vigour of the constitution, and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in many cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 93tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 100,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever had. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have found among our children with great success.—[illegible]

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hallock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and profuse sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestions of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STE
November 8, 1841.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Of